State Library

The People's Press.

VOL. XXV. SALEM, N. C., FEBRUARY 8, 1877. NO. 6.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
" " six months.....1 00
" " three months.....75

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

Stranger Than Fiction.

In the autumn of 1817, while the woods were bright with the variegated hues which follow the light touches of early frost, a mounted traveler was pursuing his way through a dark, broad, lonely forest, in the western part of New York. He had ridden three miles since seeing a human habitation, and he had two to go before he could get sight of another. He was descending a hill into a gloomy looking valley, through which flowed a shallow but swift running stream; and on reaching the water he permitted his thirsty horse to stop and drink.

At that moment a man came out from a cluster of bushes into the road, or horse-path on the other side of the stream. This man was dressed like a hunter, and carried a rifle on his shoulder. In his appearance there was nothing that indicated hostility or wicked design. He was of medium size, compactly built, with intellectual features and a certain air of gentility—seeming rather as one abroad from some settlement for a day's sport than a professional hunter. All this the mounted traveler carefully noted as he crossed the stream to continue his journey, and when they came together a pleasant salutation was exchanged.

"Fine weather for travelling, sir!" replied the man with the gun.

"And for hunting, also, I should suppose," smiled the other on the horse.

"Yes, there is game enough," returned the other, "but I am not a good hunter, and can only show one bear for my day's work thus far and that is almost useless to me, because I have no means to take it away. I would willingly give a dollar for the use of a horse like yours for a couple of hours. If you could spare five minutes or so I would like you to see the bear; it is only back behind in the bushes, some two hundred yards from here."

"I will not only look at it," replied the traveler dismounting and fastening his horse, "but if not too heavy will take it along for you, seeing I am going your way."

The hunter thanked him in a most cordial manner, and then, as if to make himself agreeable and keeping up the conversation, inquired where the other was from, whither journeying, etc.; and learned in reply that the latter resided in Albany, was a merchant in good business and was travelling partly for his health and partly with a view of making an extensive land purchase for future speculation.

"Well, here we are," continued the hunter, as the two emerged from the dense thicket, through which they had slowly forced their way into the open woods; "and now I will show you as fine and fat a beast as you ever saw. Observe where I point with my rifle."

He stepped back some eight or ten feet, deliberately raised the piece to his eye and pointed the muzzle directly at the head of the traveler. There was a flash and a loud report, and the victim fell like a log, his face covered with blood.

This might or might not have been the first crime committed by the man with the rifle. But as the traveler fell the rifle slipped through his hands, and he shook violently from head to foot, yet he ran to his victim and hurriedly robbed him of his purse, pocket-book, a gold watch and chain, some curious seals, diamond breast-pin and a diamond ring which he fairly tore from his finger. Then he dragged the body into the thicket, plunged madly through the bushes to the road, mounted the traveler's horse and dashed away from the awful scene.

* * * * * * * *

We must now suppose a lapse of twenty years.

In the spring of 1837 there lived in the city of New York a banker and millionaire whom we shall call Stephen Edwards. He owned a palatial mansion, splendidly furnished, in the very heart of the town, and he and his wife were among the leaders of the fashionable world. They had a beautiful daughter, just turned to sweet sixteen, who was about to be married to a foreign nobleman, and great preparations were making for the happy event.

One day about this period, as the great banker was conversing with a gentleman from another city, he observed that the latter turned suddenly very pale and began to tremble.

"My dear sir," he said, in his usual tone of off-hand sympathy, "what is the matter? Are you ill?"

"A little faint, sir, but nothing to cause alarm. Rather the effect, I fear, of a subject to similar spells. If you would be kind enough to excuse me for ten minutes or so, I will take a short walk and return in better condition."

In ten minutes he did return, reporting himself quite well, calmly proceeded to finish his business with the banker, and then respectfully took his leave.

It was perhaps a week after this that, one night, the banker was sitting before the fire in his library, when a servant came in and presented him a letter. He took it with a yawn, opened it in the most indolent and indifferent manner possible; but had not read a dozen words before he [illegible] start, turned pale and trembled so that the paper rattled. He finished the note—for it was rather a note than a letter—worked one hand nervously at his throat, and with the other clasped his forehead and temples. For a minute or two he seemed to choke into calmness, by iron firmness, some terrible emotions, and he so far succeeded as to address the waiting servant in an ordinary tone.

"James," he said, "who gave you this letter."

"A man, sir; he said he would wait for an answer."

"Then I suppose he is waiting?"

"Yes, sir."

Soon there was a light tap at the door, and the banker said "come in" in a careless manner.

The servant opened the door, ushered in the stranger and immediately withdrew. The latter was verging on sixty, of rough appearance and coarse attire. He wore an old gray overcoat, buttoned to the throat, and a pair of green goggles, and his whole dress was saturated with rain.

"Take a seat," said the banker, pointing to a chair near the fire.

"No, thank you, I'll stand," was the gruff reply. "You got my letter, and of course you know my business," he added.

"You allude to this, I suppose," returned the banker, producing the letter which had caused him so much perturbation.

"Yes."

"I do not understand it; you must have made a mistake."

"No; no mistake at all. I was present twenty years ago, come the tenth of October, and saw you, Stephen Edwards, shoot the man, and if you go to denying it I'll have you in prison before morning. I've laid my plans and got everything sure, and if you go to playing innocent and refusing my terms I'll take care to see that you die stretching hemp."

The banker, in spite of himself, turned pale, shuddered and staggered to a seat.

"What do you want?" he groaned.

"A hundred thousand dollars—not one cent less."

"I cannot give it—it would ruin me."

"Just as you say," rejoined the other, moving toward the door. "You know what will follow if I go this way."

"Oh, stay! you must not go yet!" cried the man of crime in terrible alarm.

He argued, urged, pleaded, implored for mercy at a less fearful cost. At last the banker—seeing ruin, disgrace and death before him if he refused—agreed to the terms. He also agreed to meet the stranger, with the required sum, on the following night in front of St. Paul's church. Both were punctual to the fixed time, and bills and checks to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars changed hands.

A month later there was a tremendous run upon the bank of which Stephen Edwards was principal owner. It was soon broken and closed. Then the sheriff was set to work by eager creditors, and all the real estate and personal property of the late millionaire was seized and sold, leaving him a beggar and the just claims unsatisfied. Fashionable friends deserted the family, and the proud nobleman refused the hand of the ruined banker's daughter.

In the very midst of this disgrace and tribulation, Stephen Edwards encountered the man who had turned so pale and become so agitated in his presence a short time before.

"I rather think you do not know me, sir," said the gentleman, with a formal bow.

"Your face seems somewhat familiar, but yet I cannot place you," returned Edwards.

"Permit me to bring myself to your recollection then, as I wish you to know me. A little more than six weeks ago I was talking to you on business, and you observed that I turned deadly pale and became agitated."

"Ah, yes; I remember you now."

"Let me tell you why I was thus affected. My eyes had just chanced upon a curious watch seal which had belonged to a merchant named Philip Sydney, who was shot in the western part of the State some twenty years ago, and, looking at your features closely, I knew you to be the villain who perpetrated the foul deed."

"Merciful God!" exclaimed the banker with a blanched face and quaking form.

"Yes, I knew you," pursued the other, "and a week later I disguised myself and had an interview with you in your mansion. You remember that, of course?"

"But," gasped the trembling wretch, "did I not pay you your own price to keep my fatal secret?"

"Yes, and with that very money and what other I could command I was enabled to buy up enough of your own bills to make that run upon your bank which broke it and forced ruin upon you."

"And what would you now, that I am ruined?" inquired the other, with the deadly calmness of desperation.

"Now that I have had my revenge, I want you to know that I myself am the man you attempted to murder and did rob. I am Philip Sydney. Behold the scar where the ball struck and glanced," and he lifted his hat and showed it.

"God be praised!" ejaculated the other. "God be praised that you are still living!" and, unable to restrain his emotion he burst into tears.

"Oh, sir," he continued, "you have taken a load off my conscience—a weight from my soul. Though poverty, beggary, disgrace and death are staring me in the face, I am happy in the knowledge that I am not guilty of murder—happier than I have been for twenty years with all the luxurious surroundings of wealth. It was my first and last crime, and I have never been able to tell how I was tempted on that fearful occasion. Now, sir, do with me as you will—only, I pray you, be merciful to my innocent family."

"I forgive you," returned the other, extending his hand. "You have been fearfully punished already. And as God has seen proper to preserve us both together, let us hope it is for our present and future salvation, and let us endeavor so to live as to deserve the blessings we receive. I will restore you enough to place you and your family above want; and for the rest, I trust we shall soon have to render an account of our stewardship in another world."

Philip Sydney kept his word, and with a fresh start in the world, and now an easy conscience, the still enterprising Stephen Edwards accumulated another respectable fortune, much of which he spent in charity.

Philip Sydney died in 1848, and Stephen Edwards in 1851.

Is not truth indeed stranger than fiction?

THE RECLAIMED.

Sweeter than the songs of thrushes,
When the winds are low,
Brighter than the tulip's blushes,
Redening out of snow,
Were the form and face so fair,
Of the little child at prayer.

—ALICE CARY.

The only one in the house, a little child, knelt by her bedside praying alone. Perhaps the experience of ten years had laid their weight upon her young heart—she certainly was not older—and were it not for the impressions which sorrow always leaves upon its victims, she would have passed for a younger child. It was not a large house, for there were but three rooms in it, and besides herself, it had but one occupant. He was away; she knew not where, only her fears told her he was where he ought not to be. She had prepared their frugal supper hours ago, and had waited anxiously and hopefully for her father's returning footsteps, but night crep on apace, and he came not to cheer the solitude or relieve the anxiety of his waiting child.

Tears had fallen from the bright blue eyes, dimming their lustre, and sobs had burst from the roseate lips, telling her heart's agony; and now near the middle of the night, the little one knelt, as her sainted mother had taught her to do, and prayed for the absent one.

"Dear God, bless my poor, dear father.—Make him good and holy as my dear, dead mother was. Keep him from drinking the wicked brandy any more, and make him love his little Mary as he used to do."

This was the burden of her prayer. But how can we tell the expression of her weeping eyes and little hands raised imploringly to heaven in the earnestness of her petition? Her golden hair fell loosely down upon her shoulders, and it was a picture which made glad the angels who beheld it. They had seen the picture before, and the Lord had seen it, and heard the earnest petition of the blameless one.

Charles Ransom had been prosperous and well-to-do. He had begun life with bright prospects, and with a loving wife and interesting children, his home was one of the bright spots of earth. But sickness and death came and robbed him of his heart's jewels—of all but one—and left him desolated and disconsolate.—Truly, he loved Mary, the one left him by a wise Providence; but his devotion to his wife had been so entire and so absorbing—she had become so truly a part of his existence—that when she was taken from him life seemed a dismal dungeon, and he could see no "overlining" to the clouds which mantled life's sky.

Despondency took possession of him, and, to drown the poignacy of his grief he resorted to the wine-cup, as many an unfortunate one had done before him, deluged with false hopes. Having once began in this way, he soon went to excess. At first the piteous appeal of the child, and the advice and warnings of friends who loved him, seemed to have some restraining effect; but at length these gradually lost their power, and one by one his "friends" gave up his case as hopeless, and ceased striving with him, wrapping themselves in the mantle of their own fancied perfection and invincible powers to resist temptation, and resigned him to his fate.

There was but one who remained fast and firm, staunch and true to the work of his reformation; and that was his heaven-eyed, sunny-crowned Mary. She never faltered in her prayers or her entreaties. She heeded no repulse, and was discouraged by no delay; but with the simple faith of childhood she kept her eyes fixed on the boon so fondly desired—the reformation of one she held most dear on earth.

On this particular night Charles Ransom had lingered as usual at the dram-shop, and becoming intoxicated, was oblivious to his home, his waiting child, and everything but his thirst for liquor. This thirst it seemed almost impossible to quench. His money was gone, and alas! his had reached, too, that other certain stage in the drunkard's life when his credit at the bar was also gone, yet he implored the landlord for more drink. With his tongue thick and his eyes rolling in an idiotic stare, he begged in vain for one more glass to satisfy his craving thirst. His pleadings at last made the virtuous landlord angry, and with a terrible oath he answered the poor inebriate that if he could not be still he would kick him out into the street.

This was the first time in his mad career that Charles Ransom had ever received such a threat, and, bewildered and stupified as he was, his native pride and self-respect began to be aroused. The bar-room was almost full of men, many of them his acquaintances, and to be rebuffed in this manner, and before them, made the degradation doubly poignant.

He staggered to his feet and caught the chair, but ere his fluttering arms could raise it high enough for the object at which he aimed, the infuriated dram-seller hurled a decanter, with such unerring precision that it fell the besotted man to the floor with his head gashed, and the blood oozing from it frightfully.

"Get out of my house, you vagabond," cried the landlord, as hot content with seeing his victim helpless on the floor, he applied a kick after each to his prostrated body.

"Get out with your villainous carcass, I tell you, and get to your pauper hovel and crying brat, and never put your foot inside of this door again, or, by ——, I'll kill ye."

This brutal speech sobered the drunken man almost by magic, and with a bound which surprised the lookers-on and made them stand back, rushed upon his assailant and strangled him till he cried: "Help, for the love of God! The fiend is murdering me!"

The infuriated man loosened his grasp and broke forth:

"Oh yes, Bill Jackson, you thought I was killing you, because you knew you richly deserved it, not only from me, but hundreds of others. You sold me drink, and encouraged me to drink; you said it would not hurt, that it would do me good, that it would drive sorrow far from me and make me forget my griefs.—You were the one who, when I said my temperament was one that could not stand much drink, told me there was no danger, that I should get used to it as yourself had done; and you lured me on and on, from one stage to another, until you got all my money and nearly all I could turn into money; and now when I have nothing, and am poor, and degraded, and low and sunken into the gutter where you have dragged me, you spurn me from your house, you kick and beat me, and worse than all, you call my child, whom, with all my degradation and sin, I love better than my life—you call my child a brawling brat! Curse you for the ruin you have wrought. But I will go from your house; I will go home to my poor child, and may God whom I have so grevously offended give me the strength to resist the temptation ever to enter your house or any other liquor shop again as long as I have breath."

The penitent man was assisted to his home by some of his companions; and upon entering the house, there they saw that frail, fair child, kneeling on the bare floor by her little bed.—She had fallen asleep in that position after praying long and earnestly for her absent father. But she awoke at their coming and with a startled cry she ran to her father and asked what was the matter.

With her own hands she dressed his wound, and, he pressing her to his heart, he told her everything, and how he would try not to drink anymore.

"O, dear papa!" she cried, "I thought God would answer my prayer. I have prayed so much for you, and mamma used to teach me that my prayers would be heard and answered when God thought it best. Oh, won't mamma be happy, up in heaven, to know that you won't drink any more? and little brother Jamie? And I know God will bless you, dear father, and make you strong."

"May he bless you sweet child, and make me worthy of such a precious treasure. Oh, what a sinner I have been! May God be merciful unto me."

There was little sleep in that house that night. Charles Ransom was thoroughly aroused from the torpor into which he had plunged so long, and he marvelled that he had ever fallen so low. He had been snatched as a brand from the burning, but not by his own efforts; the grace of God, so unweariedly invoked in his behalf by his praying child, had at last come to his rescue. He saw how near the gate of destruction he had approached, and in this hour of patience he resolved no longer to rely on his own strength, but to seek the aid of divine grace to help him battle with sorrow and adversity, for he had seen that "vain was the help of man," and that human nature, unsustained and renewed by grace, was the veriest weakness.

The happy days passed into months, the months into years, and we behold the reclaimed one a respected and honored member of society. The beautiful little home which he used to own, and which he had sacrificed in his insane passion for drink, he re-purchased; and Mary, the same devoted daughter to whose prayers he owed his salvation, now developed into a beautiful and gifted young lady of sixteen, trains the flowers and vines around their happy dwelling, and with her love and care and goodness makes it a home which the angels seem to watch over with peculiar guardianship, and in her prayers she never forgets to say:

"My God, I thank Thee that he who was nigh unto everlasting destruction is, by Thy mercy, restored, and he who was lost is found."

As a matter of record the Charlotte *Democrat* states for the information of future historians, that from the 23d of December, 1876, to the 12th of January, 1877, a period of about twenty days, several of the largest rivers in this State were frozen over from bank to bank—the Catawba, the Yadkin, the Haw, the Neuse and one or two others—the thermometer ranging at intervals of from one to six degrees below zero—the coldest weather within the memory of the oldest men of the present generation. [It may be added that the Cape Fear was frozen over at Wilmington.]—*Star.*

Over 24,000 Masons were made in North America last year, and the whole number of affiliated Masons on the continent at this time exceeds 600,000.

CRAZY HORSE, the Indian chief, captured a train of fifteen wagons and twenty men from the Black Hills, and scalped all the prisoners.

Ten of the Loundesville murderers have been convicted, and will hang at Aiken, S. C., on the 3rd hangman's day in April next.

The New York *Sun* estimates that the effort to count Hayes in, has already cost, in all ways, one thousand millions.

Nonsense has been described as sense that differs from one's own.

BURNED AT SEA.

THE AMERICAN SHIP, DAKOTA, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING NEAR THE AZORES—THE CAPTAIN AND CREW RESCUED BY A GERMAN BRIG—THREE DAYS IN OPEN BOATS.

From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.

LONDON, Jan 30, 1877.

News received here from Fayal, in the Azores, dated January 17, states that the German brig Hedwig has just landed at that place the crew of the American ship Dakota, Captain Day, which left New Orleans on the 7th of last month for Liverpool.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

On the 7th of January, during a terrible thunder-storm, the Dakota was struck by lightning. At the time when this happened she was about 400 miles to the northwestward of the Azores. The ship was soon wrapped in a sheet of flame. Captain Day gave orders to lower the boats, which was done as soon as possible, although they were on fire and seriously injured.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.

The Captain, wife and two children were the first to enter the boats, after which the officers and men—twenty-three in all—followed. Fortunately the party were provided with a good supply of provisions. The weather by this time had become somewhat moderate, and the boats remained near the burning-ship, knowing well that it would serve by day and night as a signal of distress. The fire had obtained such a complete mastery over the vessel that no effort could be made to extinguish the flames, which were, hour by hour, devouring the ship, aided by the combustible nature of her cargo. The first day passed without seeing any passing vessel coming to their succor, likewise the second and third.

Meanwhile the burning masts had fallen, alive with flames, into the sea. The outlook of the party was a dreary one, and it appeared as if they might be allowed to drift at large for a long time in their boats should head winds drive them back on their passage to the Azores.

THEY ARE RESCUED.

Meanwhile perfect discipline was preserved in the boats. Suddenly the lookout shouted, "A sail! a sail!" and all eyes were cast in the direction he was looking. Fortunately the ship saw the boats and bore down on them, to their great joy. She turned out to be the German brig Hedwig, which soon took them on board and treated their shipwrecked brethren with the greatest possible kindness. The ship's papers were saved by Captain Day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

2,400 Miles in Open Boats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The schooner John Bright arrived this evening from Tahiti, having on board Captain Stewart, of the British ship Ireldale, and three apprentice boys, William Lightfoot, William Denwood and Frederick Joyce. The Captain reports that the ship left Ardrossan, Scotland, on June 20, with coal for this port. On October 13—latitude 15 deg. south, longitude 108 deg. west—a fire was discovered in the lower hold. Every effort was made to extinguish it, but it was soon evident that the whole body of coal was ignited. The crew dug down into the cargo until the gas and heat drove them from the hold. Water was pumped down, but to no effect. In thirty-six hours from the time the fire was discovered the gas generated, exploded and blew up the deck. Finding further attempts to save the ship useless, the boats, three in number, were lowered, and the ship's company, consisting of the captain, two mates, carpenter, cook, steward, five boys and twelve able seamen entered them.—The captain took with him the ship's papers, nautical instruments, charts and such an amount of bread and water as could be stowed, and shaped a course for the Galapagos Islands, about twelve hundred miles distant. Soon after leaving the ship the captain's boat capsized in a heavy sea and all the instruments were lost except a sextant, and also the provisions on board. The boat was righted again and the men picked up. In a few days, finding the wind and currents setting him back, the captain abandoned the design of reaching the Galapagos and steered for the Marquesas Islands, 2,400 miles distant. On November 3d one of the boats capsized and the carpenter, William Denver, was drowned. The rest of the crew were taken on board the other boats. All the food and water in the capsized boats were lost, and from that time until November 9, when they reached Island Dominick, of the Marquesas group, all hands were restricted to three wine-glasses of water per day, and throughout the time in the boats to two biscuits per day.—The weather was very rough portions of the time and the men suffered severely. At night the boats were made fast to each other and kept together. The schooner John Bright was found at Marquesas and all hands took passage in her for Tahiti, arriving there December 12. Here the captain paid off the officers and crew and discharged them, except the apprentice boys, two of whom deserted. The others, with the captain, left Tahiti December 20. The mates, cook and steward and eight seamen shipped at Tahiti on the New Bedford whaler Coral. The rest sought other vessels. The Ada Iredale was an iron ship, and owing to delay in her arrival had been dropped from the list of those expected to arrive in a few days.

CATTLE DYING IN TEXAS.—Owing to the drought which prevailed for so long in the fall, preventing the fattening of cattle and the growth of grass, and reducing their power of bearing the inclemencies of the winter, many thousand cattle are dying daily from starvation and other causes. The loss to the country and to the owners of stock will be very great.

Rich Mining Districts in North Carolina and Georgia.

A special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing to that paper under date of December 6th, gives the following interesting information concerning the mining districts of this State and Georgia. He says:

The mining districts of North Carolina and Georgia are again attracting attention. Since 1847 the gold discoveries in California have caused these Southern mines to be neglected or abandoned altogether, and, still later, the rebellion drove away Northern capital and retarded developments. The return of peace has set the army of prospectors and miners again in motion, and over the hills and down deep in the valleys of Georgia and the Carolinas the pick of the miner is heard in quest of the glittering gold.

The Centennial has done much towards bringing these rich mineral deposits to the knowledge of scientific men and capitalists from the Pacific coast. After a critical investigation these gentlemen have given it as their deliberate verdict that Northern Georgia and Western North Carolina are rich in gold and silver, to say nothing of other minerals in which they abound. Near Dahlonega, Georgia, more than 60 stamp mills are now in operation, and there are several others in White and Hare counties in the same State. In addition to these there are many miners engaged in vein workings, from which they often realize as much as $12 per day. Silver ore, assay 976 per ton, is being mined near Gainesville, Georgia, but the neighborhood of Charlotte, North Carolina is, just now, monopolizing the most attention, where rich and continuous veins of gold and silver-bearing quartz are now being worked on an extensive scale. In this district are found the famous Capps and McGinn mines. As far back as 1838 the latter was worked by an English company, some of the ore giving sixty-one per cent. in metallic copper. I learn that this valuable property is about to be worked on a large scale by a company of Northern capitalists. Crossing the Catawba river, this same rich vein is traced, and it has been worked to some extent since 1829. At this point is located the famous King's Mountain Mine, from which gold to the extent of $2,000,000 has been extracted, as appears from the records of the United States Mint at Charlotte and Philadelphia. Though not as rich as some others, the ore here is inexhaustible in quantity, measuring thirty feet in thickness. Tellurium ores have been found in this mine, and to experts this is an infallible sign of "richness." Another good sign in the Kings Mountain mine is that the ore is richer as the shaft descends. It is now being worked at a depth of 200 feet, but good judges, like Dr. Genth, of Philadelphia, believe that at a depth of 1,500 feet marvellous wealth lies hidden.

This vein is said to be the largest yet found on this continent with the single exception of the Bonanza vein at Virginia City, Nevada. The advantages offered for investments in this district are not excelled anywhere, and capitalists contemplating embarking in this profitable enterprise should consult Professor Genth, of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He is thoroughly familiar with the mineral resources of North Carolina, and can furnish valuable assistance in the selection of property for mining purposes.

Great Losses of Life.

From the New York Tribune.

Brooklyn's calamity brings into terrible relief the suddenness with which human life may be swept when danger is least expected. In a very recent speech on Internal Arbitration, Mr. John Bright drew a sharp contrast between the sympathetic feelings aroused by near-at-home calamities, such as that, for instance, of the loss of 400 lives by the shipwreck of the Royal Charter, and the comparative callousness of public sentiment when thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed in war. Unquestionably, it is the nearness of a calamity that chiefly makes it impressive; especially when it is brought home to all of us by the circumstance that some persons whom we knew or had heard of were among the victims, or by the reflection that we who are yet living are liable to a similar fate.

Great as was the loss of life in the Brooklyn theatre, it cannot take rank in that respect with some of the terrible disasters that history has recorded. Probably the most awful destruction of life from a fire in England took place in 1212, when 3,000 people perished. They were hemmed in by flames on both sides of the Thames, and mostly died by drowning. Their numbers far exceed the estimated loss of life in London's great fire of 1666. Since the latter date there has, however, been no comparable instance in that city. The estimated number of lives lost in the burning of Chicago has never been placed higher than 100, and about this figure there is great uncertainty. A few instances might be cited of fires on shipboard where the number of those that perished exceed 300; but the losses by shipwreck have very often been much larger. The sinking of the Royal George while undergoing repairs in harbor, and the loss of 600 lives, gave occasion for one of the noblest poems in the language. In recent years the most destructive fire in a public assemblage was that in a church in Santiago, Chili, Dec. 8, 1863, when 1,600 persons, principally women, were burned. The list of the dead given in Niles' Register after the fire in the Richmond Theatre in 1811, had less than seventy names, but among them were several of prominence. Among the comparable events of the last two or three years, the dynamite explosion at Remmerhaven might be mentioned, with its list of 170 dead and wounded.

Such disasters can scarcely be compared with the great sacrifices of life in war, or by sudden convulsions of nature. The calculation has been made by statistians that up to the present time more than 6,860,000,000 men have perished in battle. There is a long list of earthquakes whose victims in each case were numbered by thousands; that of Lisbon in 1775 engulfed 30,000 of its inhabitants. East Indian cyclones have in different years swept away vast numbers of people; in 1737, 30,000; in 1864, 60,000; a few weeks ago, 215,000. The last-named calamity exceeds all previous instances in numbers but few of our readers read the account of it without a sigh, but it scarcely cast a passing shadow over their thoughts, while the Brooklyn loss of 300 lives seems a thing never to be forgotten.

The American Farmer.
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SOLID. RELIABLE. PROGRESSIVE.

The People's Press.
SALEM, N. C.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877.

We acknowledge the receipt of a number of Legislative documents, from Senator Wilson.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.—We give the substance of the proceedings of the Congressional Commission to count the vote for President as far as received. It is impossible to say what the result will be, although the general impression is that Tilden has been elected by the people, but Hayes may be counted in.

The frauds and lawlessness of the returning boards are being exposed, and present a desperate state of affairs.

MONDAY in the Legislature, nothing of special interest to our readers, except that the bill to amend the charter of the town of Salem, being explained by Senator Wilson, passed its several readings without objection.

The bill to consolidate and revise the charter of the town of Winston, and the amendments thereto, came up from the calendar, and being urged by Mr. Wilson, passed its several readings in Senate.

The HOUSE passed on its third reading the bill for the support of public graded schools.

Latest from Washington.

Special to Richmond Whig.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The session of the commission was to-day the scene of great forensic display, the contestants being Hons. William Evarts and Charles O'Conor. Both spoke at length and both contributed striking views of the question. Mr. Evarts' positions, however, were only a presentation in a somewhat ingenious shape of the stereotyped Republican doctrine that the acts of the State canvassers and the Governor's certificate are final and conclusive.

Mr. O'Conor, in addition to other points heretofore presented, argued that as the House, in a given contingency, had the power to choose a President, therefore that body had the power to ascertain, by all proper evidence, whether an election of President had taken place, and that the Senate had the same power in respect to its choice of a Vice-President. This power was now transferred to the Commission, and was only limited by the occasion and period of time in which it must be exercised. After those speeches the commission went into secret session.

The examination of Wells on Monday was conducted in a sharp manner by Mr. Field. Wells was really a walking arsenal, having on him one or two revolvers, a knife and rifle cane. This bullying game, however, did not avail him, and Mr. Field pursued him with a long and rigid examination on his famous secret letter to West. Never in the history of courts was there such an exhibition as his replies to the questions. The general opinion in the room was that his testimony yesterday, in this portion especially was a tissue of impudent perjury.

SUPREME COURT, in the case of Paul Crutchfield vs. Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, from Forsyth. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.

Willie E. Johnson vs. W. F. Henderson, from Davidson. Judgment affirmed.

CALIFORNIA.—Bad crop prospects on account of the drought—some rain last month but not near the usual quantity,—cattle and sheep starving.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The *February* number of this time honored but vigorous farm journal has reached us, full as usual of matter suited to the season and to the needs of our farmers, all of whom would find that a year's subscription to this practical periodical would be money well spent. To clubs of five or more the price is only $1 each a year. Single rate $1.50. The publishers are Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March has been duly received and it fully sustains its well earned reputation as a first-class ladies magazine.

The *News* mentions the fact that several natives of North Carolina have risen to distinction in Florida. Gov. Branch, of Halifax; Judge Dillon Jordan, of Cumberland; Judge James M. Baker, of Robeson, who has been both a Supreme Court Judge and U. S. Senator; David L. Yulee of New Hanover, and Israelite whose name is Levy, are mentioned.—And lastly, Judge Settle of Rockingham, has just been appointed U. S. Judge for Florida, with a salary of $3,500.—*Star*.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—At a quarter to 1 o'clock the House instructed the clerk to inform the Senate that the House was ready to receive them. Precisely at 1 p. m., the Speaker announced the presence of the Senate of the United States. Then all the members rose to receive it. President Ferry took the chair to the right of the Speaker. All the other officers were distributed as required by the bill.

JOINT SESSION.

Upon taking the Chair Mr. Ferry said: "In obedience to the Constitution the Senate and House had met to count the electoral vote for President for four years from the 4th of March, he to open all votes." He began with the State of Alabama, and handed the vote to the tellers, who counted it. After the Alabama certificates had been read the presiding officer asked: "Are there any objections to the certificates of the State of Alabama?" After a pause: "The chair hears none, and the vote of the State of Alabama will be counted. The tellers will announce the vote." Mr. Cook, one of the tellers, announced ten votes for Samuel J. Tilden for President, and ten votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President. The certificates of Arkansas were then read, and the result was announced as six votes for Tilden and Hendricks, after the presiding officer had asked the same question as in the Alabama case. The California certificate was read by Mr. Stone, and six votes were announced for R. B. Hayes and Wm A. Wheeler. The Colorado certificate was read by Mr. Cook, and three votes were announced for Hayes and Wheeler. Connecticut came next; the certificate was read by Mr. Allison, and six more votes were announced for Tilden and Hendricks. The Delaware certificate was read by Mr. Ingalls, and three more votes were scored for Tilden and Hendricks. Florida was then reached, and the presiding officer first handed the certificate signed by Gov. Stearns, and which recognized the Hayes' electors, and after it had been read the certificate of the electors for Tilden and Hendricks was also handed out and both were read by Mr. Stone, while Mr. Allison overlooked the duplicate. The Chair then said that he had still another certificate, received the 31st of January, yesterday. Hutton handed the paper to the tellers, and it proved to be the certified proceedings of the Board of Canvassers authorized and appointed by an act of the Legislature of Florida, who declare the Tilden and Hendricks ticket elected. Included in the papers was the action of the Tilden electors, and the subsequent review of the count by order of the Supreme Court. The latter document contains an elaborate detail of the Florida case from a Democratic standpoint. After the reading had progressed some time Mr. Conkling called attention to the fact that the paper now being read had thirty-six wide columns of printed matter. He knew that the statute required that all the papers should be read, but after consent with members of both Houses he thought the law would be complied with by simply reading the result. There was no objection.

The result was announced that the Tilden electors had been elected.

The Chair then asked if there was objection to the count of the vote of the State of Florida.

David Dudley Field, of New York, arose and submitted written objections to counting the vote of that State. The objections were read by clerk Adams, of the House, in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral bill. The duplicate returns and the objections were referred to the Electoral Commission.

After the various objections were read, and there being no farther objection, the presiding officer announced that the Senators would retire so that both houses could consider the objections, and the Senate then retired to their chamber at 3:10 p. m.

The following are the rules adopted by the Electoral Commission:

Rule 1. The Commission shall appoint a secretary, two assistant secretaries, a marshal and two deputy marshals, a stenographer, and such messengers as shall be necessary, to hold their several positions during the pleasure of the Commission.

Rule 2. On any subject submitted to the Commission, a hearing shall be had and counsel shall be allowed to conduct the case on each side.

Rule 3. Counsel, not exceeding two in number on each side, will be heard by the Commission on the merits of any case presented to it, not longer than two hours being allowed to each side, unless a longer time and additional counsel shall be specially authorized by the Commission. In the hearing of interlocutory questions, but one counsel shall be heard on each side, and he not longer than fifteen minutes, unless the Commission allows further time, and additional counsel and printed documents will be received.

Rule 4. The objectors to any certificate or vote may select two of their number to support their objections in oral argument, and to advocate the validity of any certificate or vote the validity of which they maintain, and in like manner the objectors to any certificate may select two of their number for a like purpose, but under this rule not more than four persons shall speak, and neither side shall occupy more than two hours.

Rule 5. Application for process to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of written or documentary testimony, may be made by counsel on either side, and all process shall be served and executed by the marshals of the Commission or his deputies. Depositions hereafter taken for use before the Commission shall be sufficiently authenticated if taken before any Commissioner of the Circuit Courts of the United States, or any clerk or deputy clerk of any court of the United States.

Rule 6. Admission to the public sittings of the Commission shall be regulated in such manner as the president of the commission shall direct.

Rule 7. The Commission will sit, unless otherwise ordered, in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, and with open doors, excepting when in consultation, unless otherwise directed.

THE OBJECTIONS.

The objection presented by Mr. Field to the joint session counting the vote of Florida for Hayes, asserts that those persons, naming Hayes electors, assuming to act as Presidential electors, never were duly appointed by the State of Florida, or in any manner whatever; that the other four persons (naming the Tilden electors) had been elected, and had an irrevokable title to the office; that the certificates of the election of the first four persons was untruly and corruptly procured, and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, late governor; that they were usurpers, and their acts are illegal, null and void.

Senator Sargent sent to the clerk's desk and had read, on behalf of himself and others, objections to the vote cast by the Democratic electors on the ground that the papers are not authenticated as required by the Constitution and laws.

Senator Jones, of Florida, made objection specially against Humphreys, Republican elector, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, made an objection to the third set of certificates—those issued by Gov. Drew—because they were not authenticated by a person who held the office of Governor at the time when the functions of the electors were exercised.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any further objections to counting the vote of Florida? (Pause.) If there are none the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the electoral commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber so that the House may separately determine its objection.

A buzz of dissent pervaded the chamber as to the closing part of the sentence, but the presiding officer made no change in the sentence.

Meeting of the Commission.

The Commissioners met on Friday, and after the preliminary arrangements it was announced that Messrs. David Dudley Field and J. Randolph Tucker, would act as objectors on the Democratic side, and present the case of the Tilden electors in Florida, and Messrs. Chas. O'Connor and R. T. Merrick would argue the case before the Commission.

Mr. Field was anxious to go on this afternoon, but an adjournment was had.

Leading Democratic lawyers in and out of Congress express the greatest confidence in the strength of the Florida case, and believe that the commission will give the vote to Tilden.

The Republicans rely entirely on ex-Governor Stearns' certificate that certain electors were chosen, and insist that that certificate is final and conclusive. The Democrats, in support of the title of their electors, produce the certificate of Attorney-General Cooke, one of the original State canvassers, the record of the adjudications of the title by the Supreme Court of the State and of the Circuit Court, the act of the Legislature directing a recanvass according to such judicial decisions, the return in accordance therewith by the State canvassers, and, finally, the certificate of the Governor, all setting forth the election of the Tilden electors. The Republican claim can only be made good by maintaining that the Governor's certificate as to the the choice of electors is final and conclusive; and if this doctrine be affirmed Cronin's title and Cronin's vote are indisputable. The Democratic case is made up with great care. The objections to it as made to-day, were purely technical. A member of the Commission this evening expressed the opinion that a decision would not be rendered before Thursday (to-day.)

On Saturday, the chief interest of the day centered in the speeches of the objectors upon the Florida case. The court-room was filled with such an array of eminent men as has not been seen there since the days of the old Senate, when Clay, Calhoun, Webster and other intelligent jurists were there.

David Dudley Field opened the case in a speech of great importance. He was very aggressive in respect to the frauds of the returning boards.

Mr. Tucker had only 45 minutes, but he made an argument worthy of a great occasion. His effort is praised on all hands, and has been specially complimented by members of the Commission of both parties. Mr. Tucker argued that the State, or body politic, and not the State authorities appointed the Presidential electors. That there were two things in every election or appointment to office: First, the elective franchise; second, the determinate function, which, last, in Florida, was vested in a board with limited powers. If the State officers usurp the elective franchise the act is void. If the State law furnishes judicial procedure to test the action of the determinate power that procedure must be regarded as a part of the determinate function. Where a determinate power transcends authority it usurps the elective functions and is void; it elects under cover of determining. Where the determining power fraudulently decides it assumes to elect and its act is void, so that illegal or fraudulent action of a returning board or determinate is open to inquiry. From these positions Mr. Tucker argued that if the election is determined by a board and a State court of competent jurisdiction next decides its action illegal or fraudulent it is conclusive on Congress and the Commission, unless the court was without jurisdiction or was fraudulent. Whether the elector be a federal or a State officer he must be appointed by the State as the Legislature directs, and we must refuse effect to a certificate which belies the fact.

The Commission have the field fairly open for the discussion upon the extent of their powers and the admissibility of evidence in the Florida case. The speeches of Messrs. Merrick and Black are regarded as a very strong presentation of the right to go behind the Governor's certificate. Messrs. Stanley Matthews and Stoughton spoke Monday, insisting that the certificate was final and could not be questioned except for fraud. Mr. Everts maintained the same on Monday, and Mr. O'Connor wound up the argument for the full power of the court to go behind the Governor's certificate. The court will then confer and decide as to their powers in this case, after which arguments will commence on the merits.

Doings of the Committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1877.

To-day, before the Committee on Powers and Privileges, Maddox produced the letter addressed to Hon. J. R. West, sealed, and another addressed to himself. They were in an envelope addressed to Maddox by Judge A. Walker, and had been in the custody of Colonel Jack Wharton, Adjutant-General of Louisiana under Kellogg. The committee have sent for Senator West, who will open his letter in presence of the Committee.

The letters are as follows:

New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1876.—*To J. H. Maddox*: Dear Sir,—Understanding the political condition of the matter here from association with both political parties, and being a friend of the President and government officer, would it not be considered a part of your ——— to go at once to Washington with as little delay as possible, and place before the President the condition and the pending dangers of the situation? Should you conclude upon prompt action in the premises, allow me to commend you to Senator West, who is a friend, and with whom you will freely communicate.

Yours, very truly,

J. MADISON WELLS.

Senator West appeared, and at the request of the committee opened the letter addressed to him and immediately withdrew.

New Orleans, November 21, 1876.—My Dear Senator,—I regret much not seeing you when here. I wanted to say much to you which would be at least imprudent to put on paper.—I trust, however, to meet you in Washington as soon as the canvass is over, which is near upon us. Our duties as returning officers have augmented the magnitude of the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation.—I fully comprehend the situation, as well as my duty to the greatest living General, U. S. Grant, and not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by their white-livered cowards of the North. Let me, my esteemed sir, warn you of the danger. Millions have been sent here and will be used in the interest of Tilden, and unless some counter movement be made it will be impossible for me or any other individual to arrest its productive results.

The gentleman presenting this letter is fully aware of the moves, and if you allow it he will communicate freely. See our friends and act promptly, or the result will be disastrous. A hint to the wise. Strictly private and confidential.

Yours, very truly,

J. MADISON WELLS.

To *J. R. West*, Washington, D. C.

Senator West, on opening the letter, said he had never seen it before. Recognized it as Wells' handwriting, and said he recognized Wells all through the letter.

Maddox continued: Told Gov. Wells he had not delivered the letter to West. Wells jumped up and said he was delighted; that the letter had been troubling him ever since he wrote it.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections examined T. J. Leicester, President of the Hinds county board of registers. Leicester had furnished duplicate keys of ballot-boxes to fifteen persons; don't know that they were used; suppose the idea was to take out Republican and put in Democratic ballots.

J. Madison Wells submitted to the Committee on Privileges, the following letter:

The testimony of J. H. Maddox having been taken by the committee in reference to alleged conversations between him and myself, and certain letters having been produced, I most respectfully insist that my testimony in relation to these matters should be taken without delay. I feel that it is due to me that what I may desire to say on that subject should be known to the committee immediately, and that the facts should go to the country with those of the letter. There is nothing in connection with my conduct as a member of the returning board or as an individual touching the subject under consideration which I desire to withhold. On the contrary, I am anxious that the whole of these facts shall be known. I also desire to be interrogated as to the matter testified to by the witness Littlefield affecting me, and I most respectfully protest against further delay in the matter of my examination.

(Signed.) J. MADISON WELLS.

A WISCONSIN ELECTOR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Before the Committee on Powers and Privileges, Daniel W. Downes, elector for Wisconsin, did not think that being an examining surgeon of the Pension office disqualified him, as he held that position when elected and when he voted for Hayes. His official fees were two dollars in each case.

State Legislature.

[Compiled from the Raleigh Papers.]

In SENATE, Monday Jan. 29, Mr. Scales introduced a bill concerning the fence as to the counties of Anson, Union and Guilford. Judiciary Committee.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Public Treasurer to furnish a statement of the indebtedness of the several counties for weights and measures received by said counties.

Bill to prevent carrying concealed weapons, was indefinitely postponed.

Bill in relation to the larceny of money.—[Providing that in cases where it is necessary to make averment to the larceny of money, it shall be sufficient to describe such money simply as money, without being specific as to whether it was gold, silver, treasury note or bank bill.] Passed its second and third reading.

Bill providing for the revising of the jury lists, biennially instead of annually, as at present, passed its third and final reading.

Resolution in relation to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, came up from the calendar, and was adopted. [Provides for a joint committee to inquire into the jurisdiction of Justices in civil actions under the constitutional amendments.]

In SENATE, Tuesday, a bill was introduced to more effectually prevent discrimination in freight tariffs by railroads doing business in this State. Committee on Internal Improvements.

Bill to provide for the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad passed its final reading, after considerable discussion.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hanes introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of the Court-house at Yadkinville. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The resolution to inquire into the disposition of funds arising from stock in the North Carolina Railroad, owned by the State, was taken up. Mr. Wilson, of Burke, explained the provisions of the resolution, and thought that its adoption would result in saving to the State the sum of $9,000 annually. The resolution passed its several readings.

The bill to provide for the prosecution of the work on the Western Insane Asylum was discussed at length, without definite action.

[We think that work was rather *expensively* planned.]

The bill to amend the charter of the town of Newbern, reducing the number of wards from 7 to 5, one councilman from each ward, passed 62 to 30.

The bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, known as the "Machinery Bill" was under consideration.

In SENATE, Wednesday, bill to protect more effectually the farmers from imposition in the purchase of fertilizers. Also an act to provide for the annual collection and publication of statistics of the agricultural products and resources of the State, were referred to Committee on Agriculture, &c.

Mr. Mebane, of Rockingham, introduced a bill entitled "An Act to provide for an inferior court in the several counties of the State, to be styled the Court of Common Pleas. Placed upon the calendar.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill of Mr. Finger to be entitled an act to revise and consolidate the public school law, came up at 11:30, A. M., on its second reading, as the special order, and, upon motion of Mr. Dortch, was considered by sections.—*News*.

[It provides the machinery for putting in operation the late amendments to the constitution as the subject of fines, penalties, &c., requiring them to be paid to the respective county treasurers, to be held, together with all funds raised by taxation for school purposes, subject to the order of district committees. Districts are to be laid off by the county boards of education, (county commissioners) to suit the different neighborhoods, and by them a committee is to be appointed for each district, similar to the plan before the war, which committee is to have its own teachers, and have charge of its own school. An apportionment of all school funds, including tax for current year, is to be made on the first Monday in September, among the different districts, so that each one will know exactly how much money will be to its credit on the 1st day of December, the sheriff being required under heavy penalties to pay all school money by that date to the county treasurer.]

Upon the reading of the several sections, a great many amendments were offered and adopted, none of these, however, of such nature as to change the general character of the bill. Passed second reading and made special order for to-morrow.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced to change the boundary line between the counties of Wilkes and Ashe. Also a bill for the compilation of the public laws of the State.

The special order being the usury law, was considered without definite action, when the "Machinery Bill" was taken up.

A resolution was adopted to investigate the affairs of the Adjutant Generals office.

In SENATE, Thursday, by Mr. Mebane, of Rockingham: A bill to amend sec. 138, chap. 32, Battle's Revisal, so as to increase the punishment for speculating in county and State claims by county officials, their deputies, agents or employees. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near Salem and Winston, with engrossed House amendment, was taken up. The amendment exempts manufacturers of wine and whisky from the operations of this act. Upon motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate refused to concur in the amendment.

The bill to revise and consolidate the public school laws passed its third and final reading, 37 to 8.

Senate bill 408, "a bill to be entitled an act to establish county governments," introduced by Mr. Folk, was taken up at 12 m. as the second special order of the day.

[First section declares the corporate powers of the counties. Second section provides for the election of three magistrates by the General Assembly for each city or incorporated town, and one for every thousand of population therein. Those elected at the present session should be divided in three classes, and hold their offices for 2, 4 and 5 years, and their successors for 6 years. The justices to elect the county commissioners who are to hold office for 2 years. The corporate character of townships is destroyed.—*News*.

After considerable opposition, the bill passed second reading, when Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, petition from citizens of Guilford in relation to sheep husbandry were presented.

Resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report at as early a day as practicable on bill abolishing the office of State Geologist.

The bill to repeal chapter 84, laws of 1874–75 (known as the Usury law) and to regulate the rate of interest, passed second reading.

In SENATE, Friday, Mr. Wilson presented a petition asking that Abbott's creek, Davidson county, be made a lawful fence. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A resolution was introduced concerning alleged frauds on the State in keeping lunatics in the several counties.

Times of holding the Superior Courts in the tenth Judicial district was changed.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Leach, the bill to amend sections 2 and 5, chapter 6, Battle's Revisal, in relation to the government of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was taken up.

[The bill provides that the Governor appoint a board of trustees, the Senate concurring. Not more than three of said trustees shall be residents of any one county of the State. Term of office of said Trustees to commence March 1st 1877, and hold two years.]

On motion of Mr. Rowland, the resolution in relation to establishing an Agricultural Bureau was taken up.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near Salem and Winston, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Furnell, the House receded from its amendment making an exception in favor of manufacturers of wines and whisky.

The bill was then ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

The following special committees were announced:

Committee to Visit Chapel Hill:—Messrs. McGehee, Richardson, Henderson, Harris, and Furnell.

Committee on the Civil Jurisdiction of Magistrates:—Pinnix, Rowland, Rush, Maiser and Clarke, of Craven.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to authorize cities or townships of 3,000 inhabitants and upward to levy a tax for the support of graded public schools, was taken up.

The bill provides that any 100 citizens of such township, who are heads of families may apply by petition in writing, to the Board of Commissioners of the county in which such township is situated, asking that an annual tax be levied therein for the support of one or more graded public schools in such township, whereupon, on or before the next ensuing regular meeting of said Board, but not oftener than once a year, they shall order and direct that the question whether such tax shall be levied, be submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of such township, at the different wards and election places therein.

In case the majority of votes cast at such election are in favor of such tax, the same shall be levied and appropriated in such township in the manner prescribed in such section for the levy and appropriations of other school taxes.

Provided, That the taxes so levied and collected shall in no case exceed one-sixth of one per centum on the value of property and fifty cents on the poll, except it be for the purchase of building sites, or the erection of buildings thereon, and the percentage of tax on property and the amount of tax on each poll required, observing the constitutional equation, shall be specifically stated and set forth in the order and advertisement for election thereon.

Mr. Purnell took the floor in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He said that it was only a measure offered in behalf of the poor children of these cities. It asked no appropriation, nor special legislation, &c.

After some further debate, the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 55, nays 28.

In SENATE, Saturday, a message was received from the House announcing that it had recalled from its amendment to the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near the towns of Salem and Winston.

Upon motion of Mr. Johnston, the rules were suspended and the Senate took up the bill to be entitled an act to complete the W. N. C. Railroad from Paint Rock to Warm Springs in Madison county.

After a good deal of debate the bill was put upon its several readings and passed.

Upon motion of Mr. Coke, the bill to establish county government was taken from the calendar, under a suspension of the rules and passed its third reading.

Upon motion of Mr. Wilson the rules were suspended and the Senate took up the bill to amend sec. 23, chap. 45, Battle's revisal.

[Provides that administrators, after their terms as such have expired, shall proceed to finish such acts of administration as they may not have completed within the eight years prescribed for them.] The bill passed second and third readings.

In the HOUSE, the bill for the appointment of special tax collectors in certain cases which provides that the county commissioners may appoint a special tax collector to collect taxes to pay judgments against counties in case the sheriff does not wish to do it, was postponed until Friday.

President's Message.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By the act of Congress approved January 14th, 1875, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the first of January, 1879, is fixed as the date when such resumption is to begin. It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date, when it shall actually become obligating upon the government to redeem its outstanding legal tender notes in coin on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable, and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country, and the gold coin shall have equal values. At a later day if currency and coin should retain equal values, it might become advisable to authorize on direct resumption. I believe the time has come when by a simple act of the legislative branch of the government, this most desirable result can be attained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years, and by the strength of the credit of the United States, at home and abroad.—For the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceed the imports by $120,213,102. Included in the exports are $44,069,821 of specie and bullion in excess of imports of the same commodities for the 6 months of the present fiscal year from July 1st, 1876, to Jan. 1st, 1877. The excess of exports over imports amounted to $107,544,869, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the exports of the precious metal by $6,192,147 in the same time. The actual excess of exports over imports for the six months exclusive of specie and bullion amounted to $113,737,704, showing for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than $6,000,000.

In addition to the national product of these metals for the same period a total increase of gold and silver for the six months is not far short of sixty millions of dollars. It is very evident that unless this great increase of the precious metals can be utilized at home in such a way as to make it in some manner remunerative to the holders, it must seek a foreign market, as surely as would any other product of the soil, or the manufactory and legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home, will in my judgment soon bring about practical resumption, and will add the coin of the country to the circulating mediums; thus securing a healthy inflation of a sound currency to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest. The act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of either of the description named in the act of Congress, approved July 5, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt for not less than par in gold," with the present rate of the four and a half per cent. bonds in the market of the world. These could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the Treasury to meet final resumption and to keep the excess of coin of demand pending its permanent use as a circulating medium of power.—All that would further be required would be to reduce the volume of legal tender notes in circulation. To accomplish this I would suggest an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four per cent. bonds, with 40 years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes whenever presented, in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof. The whole amount of such bonds, however, not to exceed $100,000,000. To increase the home demand for such bonds I would recommend that they be made available for deposit in the U. S. Treasury, for banking purposes, under the various provisions of law relating to national banks. I would suggest further that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent. of the coin interest received by them from the bonds deposited with the Treasury, to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the Joint Resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22nd, 1876, limiting subsidy coin and fractional currency to $50,000,000. I am satisfied that if Congress will enact some such law as will accomplish the end suggested they will give a relief to the country instant in its effects, and for which they will secure the gratitude of the whole people.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 3d, 1877.

The avenues leading to our early graves have often been opened by a neglected cold. Thousands have been cured and saved by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

1819. 1877.

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ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1877.

Which opens with a charming New Year story, by Frank R. Stockton, "THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE," A Story Addressed to the Thanksgiving Season. Another very interesting Serial from the Pen of

"HIS OWN MASTER,"

By J. T. TROWBRIDGE,

author of the "Jack Hazard Series," begins in the Christmas Holiday Number.

During the year there will be interesting papers for boys by Wm. Cullen Bryant, John G. Whittier, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Will. liam Howitt, Dr. Holland, George McDonald, Sanford B. Hunt, Frank R. Stockton, and others.

There will be stories, sketches, and poems of special interest to girls, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Celia Thaxter, Susan Coolidge, Sarah Winter Kellogg, Lucretia P. Hale, Lucy Larcom, Margaret Eytinge, Alice Wellington Rollins, Lucretia P. Hale, Lelia Thaxter, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others. There will be also

Twelve Sky Pictures,

By PROFESSOR PROCTOR, the Astronomer,

with maps showing "The Heavens at Each Month," which will be likely to engage a large share of interest, and peculiar pleasure, especially published.

A WORD TO BOYS. THE INSTRUCTION with FUN AND FROLIC, and WIT and WISDOM, will be mingled as heretofore, and St. Nicholas will continue to delight the young and give pleasure to the old.

THE LONDON LITERARY WORLD says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's Press. All the articles, whether in prose or rhyme, are strong and healthy in tone. The literature and artistic illustrations are both superb."

The London Daily News says: "No one we could point out is equal to our own juvenile literature."

GOOD NEWS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

To meet the demand for a cheaper St. Nicholas Gift Book, the price of vols. 1 and 2 has been reduced to $3 each. The three volumes in full gilt, as they now are, will be sold for $10 (in full gilt, $12), so that all may possess a complete set. These volumes contain more attractive material than fifty dollars' worth of any other juvenile publications. Given for subscription price $3 a year. The three bound volumes and a subscription for this year, only $13. Subscribe with the nearest bookseller or newsdealer, or send to the publishers, by P. O. Money Order, or in registered letter, to

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APPLETON'S PERIODICALS.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL: a Monthly Miscellany of Popular Literature. New Series. 25 cents per number. 3.00 per annum.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL is now published monthly; it is devoted to popular literature and all matters of taste and general culture—published at a price to bring it within the reach of all classes. It contains superior fiction, in the form of serials and short stories, papers graphically descriptive of picturesque places; articles upon men of note, and upon the habits of different peoples; essays upon household and social topics; articles of travel and adventure; scientific and industrial articles written in a graphic and popular style. In brief, the aim is to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature and all themes of interest to intelligent readers. Each number is illustrated.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, postage prepaid, to all subscribers in the United States, or Twenty-five Cents per number. A Club of Four Yearly Subscriptions will entitle the sender to an extra subscription gratis; that is, five copies will be sent one year for $12. Specimen number, 25 cts. APPLETON'S JOURNAL and THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY (full price, eight dollars), postage prepaid.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

CONDUCTED BY E. L. YOUMANS.

This periodical was started (in 1872) to promote the diffusion of valuable scientific knowledge, in a readable and attractive form, among all classes of the community, and has thus far met a want supplied by no other magazine in the United States.

Containing instructive and interesting articles and abstracts of articles, original, selected, translated, and illustrated, from the pens of the leading scientific men of different countries; accounts of important scientific discoveries, the application of science to the practical arts, and the latest views put forth concerning natural phenomena, have been given by authors of the highest authority. Department editors has been also devoted to these various sciences which help to a better understanding of the nature of man, to the bearings of science upon the questions of society and government, to scientific education, and to the conflicts which spring from the progressive nature of scientific knowledge.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type, and, when the subjects admit, fully illustrated.

TERMS: $5.00 per annum, or Fifty Cents per Number. Postage prepaid to all Subscribers in the United States.

THE ART JOURNAL: an International Gallery of Engravings, by distinguished Artists of Europe and America. With Illustrated Papers in the Various Branches of Art.

THE ART JOURNAL is a monthly publication, quarto size, superbly illustrated and printed, and especially devoted to the work of Art-Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Decoration, Engraving, Etching, Enameling, and Designing in all its branches—having in view the double purpose of supplying a complete illustrated record of progress in the Arts, and of affording a means for the cultivation of Art-taste among the people. Each number is richly and abundantly illustrated on both steel and wood, and no pains are spared to render this "ART JOURNAL" the most valuable collection of the kind in the world. It contains Steel Plates and Illustrations of the London ART JOURNAL, a publication of world-wide fame (the exclusive right of which, for Canada and the United States, has been purchased by the publishers), with numerous additions painted especially for American Art and American taste. Sold only by Subscription. Price, 75 Cents per Number; $9.00 per annum, postage prepaid.

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549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

We will club the Press with the above Journals as follows:

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POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,	5.50
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WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,

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APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE Trees, of the most improved varieties.

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Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

CRAFT & TAYLOR,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen,

Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

Jan. 25, 1877.-4.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 6, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 8:15, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown. Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m.—Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbanville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. closes every Friday at 6½, a. m. Due every Saturday by 2, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. C. A. FOGLE, N. G. ED. FULP, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above. C. A. FOGLE, C. P. C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BARNSON, C. C. JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month. H. T. BARNSON, High Priest. C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, No. 289, A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows) 1st Thursday night in each month. E. A. EMERY, Sec'y. W. G. BARNSON, W. M.

JOB WORK.—Call at the Salem PRESS OFFICE for prices of all kinds of letter press printing,—Posters, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, &c., &c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SHAD are selling at $1 per pair.

THE hand-organ and medicine man took his departure for Thomasville, Tuesday.

DROVES of horses and mules are still passing on their way South.

ANOTHER clothing store has been opened at Hall & Crawford's former stand, in Winston.

THE MILLS of the late Moses Evans, on Abbott's Creek, are advertised for sale.

PETITION for the abolishing of Merchants' license tax, has been numerously signed.

THE publication of the *Masonic Journal* has been suspended.

The post-office at Fentress, Guilford county, has been been changed to Pleasant Garden.

APPLES, in great plenty, have been offered on our streets at 60, 70, and 80 cents per bushel.

OYSTER at 20 cts., per quart have reached a lower figure than has ever been known before in our market.

THAT well-known colored citizen, Ben Zevely, who last fall a year removed to Mississippi, it is rumored, is dead.

MR. TIMOTHY TRANSOU, residing a short distance West of Salem, was recently stricken with paralysis.

THE GRAVEYARD at the colored church could and should be put in better condition. Many of the graves are in bad plight.

HIS HONOR, Judge Cloud, arrived on the Tuesday evening's train, and took up his quarters at Wilson's Hotel.

MR. S. T. MICKEY is enlarging his Wine Cellar. When finished the dimensions will be 40x41 feet.

QUITE A NOVEL pipe stem has been made by one of our young men, in the shape of the figure 8, which when straightened out measures 6½ feet in length.

THE RAIL ROAD WHISTLE, which for the past few weeks has been partially plugged, and sent forth such discordant sounds, has been unstopped, and the old familiar notes are again heard.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY was observed about two weeks ahead of time by one of the younger class, dispatching his missives on the 1st day of February.

ROBT. GRAY, Esq., of Winston, has commenced work on the frame building next to S. R. Allen's Hardware store;—his intention being to convert it into a store-house.

MR. EDGAR LINEBACK, member elect of Forsyth County, to the House of Representatives, and on a visit to his relations in this vicinity, left for Raleigh Tuesday.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.—We are pleased to learn that the death of Senator Marler, which we published last week, was premature. He was still alive, though suffering from that insidious destroyer, consumption.

HARPY HILL was the scene of an affray between two colored women on Monday. They were brought before the Mayor for trial Tuesday. Ann Martin and Jane Jarrett were the parties involved, the former being fined $5 and costs.

The Salisbury *Watchman* boasts of a big Coffee Pot, for a Tinner's Sign in Salisbury, which would hold 48 gallons. Mickey's Big Coffee Pot, in this place, has attracted the attention of the public, for lo! these many years, to which brother Penner's Coffee Pot is no circumstance.

A PRIVATE SUPPER will be given by the Order, and an address delivered by Mr. Wm. P. Ormsby on the evening of the 21st inst., to commemorate the 14th anniversary since the organization of the Knights of Pythias.

MRS. ALINE E. BURKHARD, residing some three or four miles West of Salem, on her return from visiting a sick neighbor, on Thursday last fell and suddenly expired. Her death is attributed to heart disease. Her remains were interred in the grave yard at Philadelphia, on Saturday last.

TWO YOUNG MEN, Charles Cooke and Robt. Gourley, Jr. while on their way to town on Wednesday last, from Concord, met with a serious accident. In coming down a hill, two miles from Salem, the harness gave way, and the horses becoming unmanageable, Mr. Cook was thrown from the conveyance, breaking his leg in the fall. He was brought to the Merchant's Hotel and we are glad to learn is doing well. Dr. Siewers attended him.

THE SALEM MUSIC SOCIETY, will give a Concert and Oyster Supper on Friday evening, the 9th inst., at the Male Academy.

The refreshments will be first class, and the music will be the choicest that can be furnished by the Orchestra of the Society.

Tickets of Admission—redeemable at the tables—25 cents.

STOKES COUNTY.—We learn from the Danbury *Reporter* that last week "when Mr. John Warren was coultering up an old field from which broom-straw had recently been burnt, he was surprised to find the ground literally covered with innumerable grasshoppers. These insects were small and of a dirt brown color."

Messrs. Joyce & Hartgrave will commence a carriage and wagon factory in Danbury, soon.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING.—The Fruit Growers had their meeting on Monday, but did not organize the Wine Company; and the 17th of February was appointed for all Grape and Fruit Growers of adjoining counties to meet and form as large a company as possible in this section of the State.

All fruit growers are respectfully requested to attend on the 17th inst.

MORE LARGE HOGS.—Mr. J. P. Traynham, of Abbott's Creek township, Davidson County, slaughtered a fine hog recently, weighing 500 pounds. The porker was put up in ordinary condition in August last.

Mr. Wm. Clinard, (of Charles) same township, also killed a hog weighing 400 pounds.—Mr. Clinard's hog was what is known as a "Woods hog," poor in flesh and taken from a litter of pigs in August last.

This shows what can be done with care and proper feeding in a few months, from ordinary stock hogs.

I. O. G. T.—At the last meeting of the I. O. G. T., the following officers were elected and duly installed for the ensuing term:

Mr. F. M. Keith,—W. C. T.
Miss Adella Phillips,—W. R. H. S.
" S. A. Veach,—W. L. H. S.
" M. Waggoman,—W. V. T.
Mr. L. Blackburn,—W. R. S.
Miss M. A. Winkler,—W. A. S.
Mr. A. Vance,—W. F. S.
Miss M. A. Vogler,—W. T.
Mr. W. Cowell,—W. M.
Miss K. Winkler,—W. D. M.
" Jessie Winkler,—W. G.
Master Frank Vogler,—W. S.
Mr. T. F. Crist,—W. O.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday, and the following are the most important items of the proceedings;

Mr. A. NICHOLSON, who was duly elected at the late election, but owing to ill health was prevented from taking the oath of office, came forward and being duly sworn in took his seat.

MRS. TAYLOR received a liberal compensation for taking care of her insane son; for February,

THOMAS H. BAIN and R. E. HOLTON, were qualified as Deputy Sheriffs.

Mr. C. S. HAUSER was released from payment of tax on $1,000 over valuation of property.

Several cases relative to condition of paupers came up, and the Court made ample provision for their support.

The Board rented the office formerly occupied by Capt. D. P. Mast.

Thomas Lester was released from the payment of poll tax on account of age.

F. M. Keith, from physical disability, was released also from payment of poll tax for the years 1877–'78.

The following County Claims were approved and ordered to be paid:

A. Fogle, for Eli Hine for lumber, &c.	$ 16 35
H. R. Lehman for Registering of voters	1 06
H. C. Chamberlain furnishing lumber	2 00
Pfohl & Stockton, Cook Stove for Poor House	38 00
R. A. Wommack, express on measures	2 00
T. B. Douthit for executing various State papers	5 35
C. S. Hauser, for fees in various cases, and stationary	134 57½
J. B. Bodenhammer, services as School Examiner	6 00
J. B. Blackburn, fees in various cases	3 92½
J. H. Cox services as School Examiner,	6 00
David Trexler, for carrying provisions to Jail	8 30
Pfohl & Stockton for sundries to Poor House	91 61

It was further ordered by the Board that the order heretofore made in regard to the repairing of the Court House fence, be revoked, and that A. E. Conrad, Chairman of the Board, be appointed to engage materials for building a new fence and contract for the same, upon the most reasonable terms.

The Board then adjourned to meet the 1st Monday in March.

A. E. CONRAD, *Chairman.*

D. P. MAST, *Clerk.*

MARRIED,

In Clemmonsville, on Tuesday, the 6th, inst., by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. EDWARD SCHUPE, to Miss BETTIE COOPER, all of Davidson County.

DIED,

Suddenly, at her residence, 3 miles West of Salem, on the morning of the 1st inst, Mrs. ALINE ELIZABETH BURKHART, aged 55 years, 5 months and 20 days.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1877.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Hannah Banner, Mrs. Sarah Beck, Miss Mary Griffith, Miss Minney Jones, Miss Frances Marsen, Miss Elisa Ann Ronk, Jane Starber, Mrs. Mollie Standefor.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Joseph Bodenhamer, Charles Beasley, R. T. Crouch, George Donegon, Joshua Galaway, A. H. Hargrave, T. R. Hartman, J. L. Hester, George Johnson, (col.) Jonas Lineback, L. C. Mullican, Mr. Marable, Mathew Mackry, William F. Pitts, Eli Smith, Mr. Ann Sullivan, W. R. Smith, Silas Shoultze, Levi Smith, P. Stafford.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

LETTER PAPER.

Just received a good lot of 8, 10 and 12 pound Letter Paper. Good finish and excellent quality. Sold by the quire, half ream and ream upon reasonable terms, at the Salem Bookstore.

Mr. J. E. MICKEY has the largest stock of **Cooking** and **Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Wares, Wagons, Leather, &c.,** at the **BIG COFFEE POT.**

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods** and **Notions.**

☞ NEW *CALICOES, JEANS.—WATER-PROOF GOODS—SHOES and BOOTS.*—Just received at *WOMMACK & CO'S.*

Wonderful Success.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury, N. J., and no one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggists and get this Medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and S. H. SMITH, Winston, N. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, at the Widow's House, opposite the Public Square, on Saturday, February 10th, at half-past twelve o'clock, the following property of the late Mrs. Schott, consisting principally of household and kitchen furniture, viz.:

1 extra good CUPBOARD, 2 BEDSTEADS, WALNUT TABLE, a lot of CHAIRS, COOKING UTENSILS, GARDEN TOOLS, and a variety of other useful articles.

Any one needing property of the above description would do well to attend the sale.

JOHN SCHOTT.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 30, 1877—2t

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass in any way on or upon any of the lands belonging to the undersigned, situated in Davidson County, and are forbidden to cut any wood, timber, or anything else, from my lands or any part thereof, and are also forbidden to fish, or hunt with dogs, guns, or otherwise on any of my said lands, or any of the streams or water courses thereon, under penalty of the law.

SARAH A. WALK.

Davidson Co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1877.—No. 5-6t.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by WM. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' use of TUTT'S PILLS, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 35 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 26, 1872.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—When in Akron, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends. ALFRED CONKLING, 139 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1876.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure. E. M. SYLVESTER, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO. SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	11 to 12
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 o 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	65 to 70
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 50 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	1 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75
" Irish,	00 to 75
Hay,	50 to 60
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 45
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50
" fine, dairy " "	2 15 to 2 20
Soda, English,	5½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	5 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	40 to 50
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	8 to 10
" green,	5
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	95 to 1 00
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

CHARLOTTE, FEB 2. —Flour, 3 25 a 3 50; Wheat, 1 25 a 1 40; Apple Brandy, 1 65 a 2 00; Corn, 65 a 70. Brandy, 2 00 a 2 25. Whiskey, 125 a 150.

FAYETTEVILLE, FEB. 2. —Bacon, 12 a 13; Flour, 4 a 6; Corn, 65 a 70; Wheat, 1 50; Oats, 50 a 55; Lard, 13; Brandy, 2 00; Whisky, 1 50 a 1 70.

NEW YORK, FEB 2. —Gold, 106; Flour, 5 90 a 7 15; Wheat, 1 50; Corn, 60 a 62½.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 2, —Flour, 5 50 a 5 75; Wheat, 1 50 a 1 60; Corn, 56 a 57; Bacon, 7 a 10½; Lard, 10 a 12; Oats, 40 a 41.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 5 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	7 00 to 10 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 18 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 6 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Medium wrappers,	10 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
do. good.	20 00 to 30 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

☞ WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill. 827 and 829 Broadway, N. Y. or New Orleans, La.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR, AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 *DISTINCT* BOOKS wanted everywhere. THE BIGGEST THING EVER TRIED. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable ILLUSTRATED AIDS and SUPERB BINDINGS. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. I. JONES & Co, Nassau, N. Y

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKORY, Augusta, Maine.

$500 A MONTH to active Men selling our Letter Copying Book. No press or water used. Sample copy worth $3.00 free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 99 Madison, and 132 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Me

The Little Rock and Fort Smith RAILWAY —HAS— FOR SALE

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine-Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Uplands, and Bottom Lands, on terms to suit the Purchaser. Six per Cent interest on deferred payments. Ten per cent discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and phamphlets, apply to W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY TERMS OF ADVERTISING ARE OFFERED FOR NEWSPAPERS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

D. R. LEAK. WINSTON T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTOVES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

June 27, 1876.

A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large Assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line. Jet Jewelry & Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to ease her friends and the public, in future. Salem, N. C., October 16th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE, WINSTON

SAMUEL H. SMITH, DRUGGIST, One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s, WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE, WINSTON, N. C.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	4.55 a m.
" Airline Junt'n	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville	12.38 p. m.
" Dundee	12.46 "
" Burkville	5.05 "
Arrive at Richmond	7.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.50 a. m.
" Burkeville	10.48 "
" Dundee	2.55 p. m.
" Danville	2.59 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury	8.18 "
" Air Line Junction	10.25 "
Arrive at Charlotte	10.37 "

GOING EAST.

Leave Greensboro,	10.05 A. M.	Arr.	5.25 P. M.
" Co. Shops,	11.21 "	Lve.	4.15 "
" Raleigh,	2.42 "	"	12.20 "
Arr. Goldsboro,	5.15 "	Lve.	10.10 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R. (SALEM BRANCH.)

MAIL.

Leave Greensboro,	3 50 p m
Arrive at Salem	8 00 p m
Leave Salem,	7 30 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	9 35 a m

Passenger Trains leaving Raleigh at 12.34 P. M. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address JOHN R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

T. R. M. TALCOTT, Engineer and General Superintendent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SHAWLS and other HEAVY WINTER GOODS which will be offered regardless of profit during the next FEW WEEKS, before taking our inventory. Parties looking out for GOOD GOODS, at low prices, will do well by giving me a call.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 28, 1876.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Just received the largest STOCK OF LAMPS I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. October 16th, 1876.

LAND.

Any one having land for sale in Forsyth or the adjoining counties would do well to correspond with the undersigned. State particulars as to location, nature of wood growths, &c., and whether the land contains mica.

JOHN HENRY BONER, *Land Agent,* No. 9, H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen.

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1877.

NEW STYLES Paper and Envelopes, AT THE BOOK STORE,

DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN, CHECKER BOARDS, CONSISTING OF REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD

Poetry.

A Gem for Every Month.

JANUARY.

By her who in this month is born
No gem save garnet should be worn;
They will insure her constancy,
True friendship and fidelity.

FEBRUARY.

The February born will find
Sincerity and peace of mind;
Freedom from passion and from care,
If they the amethyst will wear.

MARCH.

Who on this world of ours their eyes
In March first open shall be wise;
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a bloodstone to their grave.

APRIL.

She who from April dates her years,
Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears
For vain repentance flow; this stone
Emblem of innocence is known.

MAY.

Who first beholds the light of day
In Spring's sweet flowery month of May,
And wears an emerald all her life,
Shall be a loved and happy wife.

JUNE.

Who comes with summer to this earth,
And owes to June her day of birth,
With ring of agate on her hand,
Can health, wealth and long life command.

JULY.

The glowing ruby should adorn
Those who in warm July are born;
Then they will be exempt and free
From love's doubts and anxiety.

AUGUST.

Wear a sardonyx, or for thee
No conjugal felicity,
The August-born without this stone,
'Tis said must live unloved and lone.

SEPTEMBER.

A maiden born when Autumn leaves
Are rustling in September's breeze,
A sapphire on her brow should bind—
'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

OCTOBER.

October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know;
But lay an opal on her breast,
And hope will lull those woes to rest.

NOVEMBER.

Who first comes to this world below
With drear November's fog and snow,
Should prize the topaz, amber hue—
Emblem of friends and lovers true.

DECEMBER.

If cold December gave you birth,
The month of snow and ice and mirth,
Place on your hand a turquoise-blue,
Success will bless whate'er you do.

Humorous.

An inebriated Jerseyman in New York, led by flaming posters advertising the play of the "Forty Thieves" at Niblo's, went to the box-office and called for a ticket—at the same time throwing down a $5 greenback. On receiving in return $3 and a ticket (he had expected to pay about 50 cents,) the astonished countryman, looking first at the money and then at the ticket, exclaimed:

"H—h—how much d'yer ask to (hic) see these Forty Thieves?"

The ticket-seller informed him that the price was $2.

He paid the money with considerable grumbling, took the ticket and started for the door.

"Hello!" shouted the ticket-seller, "you're going the wrong way. Turn back and enter at first door to your left."

"No, (hic) I thank you," said the countryman, "I don't (hic) care to see the other 39."

Thomas Charlton hooked his chin over the prisoner's bar at the Fifty-seventh street Police Court and regarded His Honor with a bland smile.

"Thomas, you are charged with being drunk," said the court.

"I can't deny it," said Thomas, grinning from ear to ear.

"You don't seem to be very sorry."

"I'm happy, Yer Honor," said the prisoner, giggling.

"What excuse have you for getting drunk?"

"I've got seven of 'em Judge."

"Seven excuses!"

"Yes, Yer Honor, seven. Now, I don't mind tellin' yo all 'bout it. Ye see I've got six boys in my family, an' last night—it's a girl, Judge." Thomas got off.

A negro was found dead in Georgia, having falling and broken his neck while stealing chickens from a high roost. He was a class leader in a church, and his pastor, in preaching the furneral sermon, was bothered by the question where the soul of the dead brother had gone. "His well-known piety," said the minister, "indicates that he died a christian; yet there are circumstances connected with his death that are perplexing. If, after he fell and before he struck the ground, he repented of his sins, there can be no question that he is now in glory; but there was mighty little time for him to think about it."

"I have fully resolved," he said, at the breakfast table yesterday morning, "not to touch a single drop of the old thing this year, so help me gracious?" His wife looked pleased, and all his friends congratulated him when they heard of the new departure. Last night when he went home he was hurrahing for General Jackson, and calling on the Louisiana Returning Board to throw him out if ever he touched a drop of the old thing again in his life. Subsequent developments revealed the fact that the old thing was water.

A village doctor went to visit a patient in a neighboring hamlet, and took with him his gun, that he might wing any game he encountered in crossing the fields. A peasant meeting him on the way, asked "whither he was going?" "To see a patient," was the answer.—"What, then," said the peasant, "do you really fear to miss him in the ordinary way, that you take your gun with you?"

"Do you think I'll get justice done me?" said a culprit to his counsel. "I don't think you will," replied the other, "for I see two men on the jury who are opposed to hanging."

Agricultural.

Twelve Rules for Old Fogies.

A great deal is said in praise of progressive farmers, and many wise maxims are worked out for them; but the old fogy farmer, where is he in the attentions of these writers and speakers? Not a word is said in praise of the old fogy farmer, and not a rule is laid down for application to his style of the profession. Is this right? Is it doing as one would be done by? Certainly not, and as the Journal of Progress does things in accordance with a way of its own, it shall hereby and hereon proceed to "bolt" from the prevailing fashion to the extent of a kind word for the old farmer, and a dozen excellent rules for his government. The old fogy farmer may never know anything about it, as he is not much of a hand to read newspapers, but no matter; we will have shown our good intention, and that is enough.

Good old fogy farmer, you are not a bad kind of man, as a general rule. You are only a little old styled in your ways and plans of operations—that's all. You attend to your own business, and manage it after your own plan; and if it don't pay you as well as it might pay you under a different kind of management, why that is your own look out. Exercise the rights of an American citizen by doing just as you please with your own affairs. Now here are twelve nice little maxims for you;

1. Don't read farm books or agricultural papers. Your father never read them and therefore you know they are no kind of use whatever.

2. Don't try to enrich your land by the application of manure. As if you could mend the works of nature! Besides, manure is offensive both to sight and smell.

3. Don't plow deep—it will fatigue both yourself and your team.

4. Never mind the weeds. They grow in response to the will of nature. Better mind your own business and leave the weeds to mind their's and be done with it.

5. Buy your tools and implements at the administrator's sale of some old fogy. They will cost you but little there, and when they are worn out and worthless you will not have lost much.

6. Never take your tools from the field. If you leave them right where you finished working this year, they will be on the spot where you want them when you are ready to resume work next year.

7. When you see a rail down, don't waste time stopping to put it up. Wait till the whole fence comes down, and then you will have a job worth looking after.

8. Always keep the cheapest and most common stock to be had. Being of little value they cannot count up much when you give in your taxes.

9. Feed your stock as little as possible. The less feed the less outlay.

10. Stick to the same crop on the same ground. It is childish to appear "notionate."

11. Never change seeds. Bear in mind that it is always best to leave well enough alone.

12. Become a politician, and though the crop should fail of neglect, devote your best energies towards assisting the office seekers to save the country.

Small Farms.

In the first period of the Roman Government, seven acres of land was regarded a farm. Many of the principal men did not have so much.—Cincinnatus had only four acres. The farm was cultivated by the owner himself. On more than one occasion Cincinnatus was called to leave his plow and take charge of the affairs of the nation. The majority of the early senators of Rome were farmers—not the owners of large farms, which they had cultivated for their benefit; but the owners of seven acres, which they cultivated with their own hands. When our fathers came to America, notwithstanding the fact that land was plenty and free, they laid claim to only a small quantity. In Rome, men grew rich and avaricious and enlarged their farms. In America, the same thing has taken place. The days of small farms was the golden period in Rome's history. Then there was little luxury and little corruption. As men grew rich and extended their possessions, luxury and political corruption invaded the land.—Some of the citizens became vastly rich, whilst others became most miserably poor. Such must ever be the result of increasing farms beyond a certain limit. It forces the owner either to leave his farm and go to town or city, for the sake of society, or to remain on his farm surrounded by persons so poor that they cannot be social.

In our country, at the present time, large farms are not profitable, whilst small farms are.—There is no difficulty in accounting for this. The labor of the country is uncontrolable. The foolish notion has taken possession of the laboring class of this country, that labor must control capital. Until this absurd notion is worked out of the mind of the laboring class of this country, the labor of the country will be next thing to worthless. Situated as the people of the South are, it is manifestly the duty of the land-holders to curtail their expenses. This they can do best by contracting their farming operations. This will have one of two results, or possibly both. It will bring the present laborers in the country to their senses, and they will either go to work in earnest or leave the country. If no favorable change is produced upon the present laboring class, other laborers will eventually come into the country, who will make citizens in the proper sense of the word.

—*Yorkville S. C. Enquirer.*

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.—During the early part of this year I was in the Holy Land.—Every where, from Dan to Beersheba, I saw evidence of the renewed energy and activity of the Jewish race. As a people the Jews are flocking to the land of their forefathers in great numbers from all the countries of Europe. In Jerusalem and its neighborhood particularly every plot of ground for sale is eagerly bought by them. The Jews are a wealthy race. The Turks, who nominally govern their promised land, are greatly in need of money. Would it not be possible for the Jews to issue among themselves a new Turkish loan on condition that they should obtain the right of governing their own land under the guardianship of the Great Powers of Europe?—*London Times.*

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS,

HEAD QUA TERS FOR

Iron,
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Stoves,
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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

FOR THE YEAR 1877,

THE OLD RELIABLE

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER

ALMANAC,

now ready and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
3 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues,

C. B. DENSON,
Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

PAPER. A fresh supply of Box paper, of all grades, cheaper than ever at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

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J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, NC

HODGIN & SULLIVAN,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept in a first class store. We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilizers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

OUR DAILY EXCHANGES.

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PUBLISHED BY THE
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Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$5.00
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[Late Assistant Post-Master General]

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STRUPE'S LEATHER

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and slights Upper Leather and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices by

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NEW BOOKS!

"A QUESTION OF HONOR,"

BY CHRISTIAN REID, (Miss Fisher).

Best Novel of the Season.

Third supply almost exhausted.

"SIGNA" by Ouida.

HOOSIER MOSAICS.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper. Great bargain. are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful Lots Ad Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Ta ots. two of which are corner Apply at the BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY. With single and double Harness.
SULKY.
WAGON. One horse.

Apply at the PRESS OFFICE or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PROHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.—14-tf.

J. H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

NEW PAPETRIES:
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
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Arcade Note,
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up in neat boxes. See first class papers at
BOOK STORE.

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

If not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of all the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The best is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost less than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world and will insure you on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends are larger, thus economizing the premiums to the assured and policy holders, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it but come and examine the figures for yourself.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C. March 8, 1876.—10

Scribner's Monthly,

An Unparalleled Literary Magazine.

When Scribner issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that Scribner has touched high water-mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ultima thule of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (nearly all illustrated) by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

FOREIGN TRAVEL,

we have "A Cruise on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Sauntering about Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

NICHOLAS MINTURN,

By Dr. HOLLAND, the Editor,

whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "just a year or two behind," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world, to drift on the current of life with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Tratton, will begin on the completion of "The Last of the Lowries," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mr. Harnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science" by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL,

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well known specialists.

Mr. Barnard's articles on various Industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Leaf Factory" in the November number, "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for The Child," etc.

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